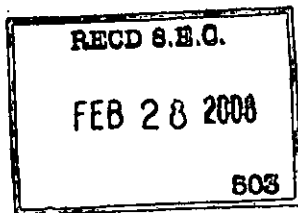


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SECURITIES A.
Washington, D.C. 20549



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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III**

FACING PAGE

**Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder**

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING January 1, 2007 AND ENDING December 31, 2007
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Ascher Decision Services, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

FIRM I.D. NO.

840 East Green Street

Suite 301

Pasadena

California

91101

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Stephen Ascher (626) 683-0000

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Breard & Associates Inc., Certified Public Accountants

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170

Northridge

CA SEC
West Valley
Breard

91324

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

☒ Certified Public Accountant

☐ Public Accountant

☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

MAR 24 2008

THOMSON
FINANCIAL

FEB 28 2008

Washington, DC
104

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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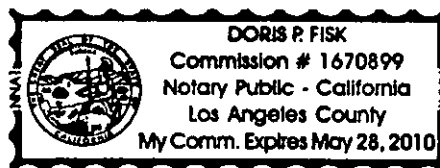
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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Stephen Ascher, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Ascher Decision Services, Inc. as of December 31, 2007, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

State of CALIFORNIA
County of LOS ANGELES
Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me this 31ST day of JANUARY, 2008
Doris P. Fisk
Notary Public

Stephen G. Ascher
Signature
President
Title



This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- ☒ (a) Facing Page.
- ☒ (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- ☒ (c) Statement of Income (Loss)
- ☒ (d) Statement of Changes in Cash Flows
- ☒ (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
- ☒ (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- ☒ (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- ☒ (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- ☒ (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- ☒ (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- ☐ (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- ☐ (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

BREARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Ascher Decision Services, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Ascher Decision Services, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ascher Decision Services, Inc. as of December 31, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and stagnant activity which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained on Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.



Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California
February 21, 2008

We Focus & CareSM

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2007

Assets

Cash	\$ 9,780
Receivable from shareholder	<u>1,624</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 11,404</u>

Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity

Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,450
Income tax payable	<u>800</u>
Total liabilities	2,250
Stockholders' equity	
Common stock, \$1.00 par value, 1,000,000 authorized, 6,666 shares issued and outstanding	6,666
Additional paid-in capital	93,125
Accumulated deficit	<u>(90,637)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>9,154</u>
Total liabilities & stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 11,404</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Statement of Income
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenues

Commissions	\$ 600
Interest income	20
Other income	<u>35,000</u>
Total revenues	35,620

Expenses

Communications	496
Taxes, other than income taxes	150
Other operating expenses	<u>21,296</u>
Total expenses	<u>21,942</u>

Net income (loss) before income tax provision 13,678

Income tax provision 800

Net income (loss) \$ 12,878

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 35,000	\$ 6,666	\$ 81,834	\$ (103,515)	\$ 19,985
Purchase and retirement of preferred stock	(35,000)	—	—	—	(35,000)
Contributed capital	—	—	11,291	—	11,291
Net income (loss)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,878</u>	<u>12,878</u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,666</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 93,125</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (90,637)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,154</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)		\$ 12,878
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Receivable from shareholder	\$ (1,624)	
(Decrease) increase in:		
Accounts payable	1,450	
Income tax payable	<u>800</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>626</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		13,504
Cash flows from investing activities:		-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Contributed capital	11,291	
Purchase and retirement of preferred stock	<u>(35,000)</u>	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		<u>(23,709)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(10,205)
Cash at the beginning of the year		<u>19,985</u>
Cash at the end of the year		<u><u>\$ 9,780</u></u>

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information

Cash paid during the period ended December 31, 2007	
Income taxes	\$ -
Interest	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Ascher Decision Services, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the state of California on March 5, 1981, and is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") in the business of securities brokerage and investment counseling. The Company is 70% owned by Stephen Y. Ascher, 20% owned by Quantum Leap Institute, 5% by the Shade Family Trust, and 5% owned by Catherine Ascher. The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

The Company conducts business on a fully disclosed basis whereby the execution and clearance of trades are handled by another Broker/Dealer. The Company does not hold customer funds and/or securities.

The Company earns advisory fees for its involvement in occasional investment banking deals.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis.

Accounts receivable are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Current income taxes are provided for estimated taxes payable or refundable based on tax returns filed on the cash basis of accounting. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences in the basis of assets and liabilities for financial and tax reporting purposes. Measurement of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on provisions of enacted federal and state tax laws.

The Company accounts for its income taxes using the Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for income taxes", which requires the establishment of a deferred tax asset or liability for the recognition of the future deductible or taxable amounts and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax expenses or benefits are recognized as a result of the changes in the assets and liabilities during the year.

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)

During the year, the Company purchased and retired 35 shares of preferred stock valued at \$35,000.

The receivable from shareholder is due on demand, non-interest bearing, and uncollateralized.

Note 2: GOING CONCERN

For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company conducted no securities business and was only able to maintain operations via additional paid-in capital from its shareholders and management.

The Company is currently investigating entering into the sale to other organizations. Should the Company not consummate any of these engagements and remain stagnant in its securities business, it is doubtful that the Company could continue as a going concern. Management plans to continue to fund the operations of the Company in the short run.

Note 3: INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2007, consists of the California Franchise Tax Board minimum tax of \$800.

The Company has available at December 31, 2007, unused operating loss carry-forwards, which may be applied against future taxable income, resulting in a deferred tax asset of approximately \$12,759, that expires as follows:

Amount of unused operating loss carry-forwards	Expiration during year ended December 31,
\$ 51,213	2021
4,559	2022
5,320	2023
4,069	2024
<u>19,902</u>	2025
<u><u>\$ 85,063</u></u>	

A 100% valuation allowance has been established against this asset since management cannot determine if it is more likely than not that the asset will be realized.

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

Note 4: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SFAS 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140." The statement allows financial instruments that have embedded derivatives to be accounted for as a whole (eliminating the need to bifurcate the derivative from its host) as long as the entire instrument is valued on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also resolves and clarifies other specific issues contained in SFAS 133 and 140. The statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS 155 has not had a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In June 2006 the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if it is more likely than not that such position will be sustained on audit based on its technical merits. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The effective date of the provisions of FIN 48 for all nonpublic companies has been postponed to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 ("SFAS 157"), "Fair Value Measurements". The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those pronouncements that fair value is a relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect the pronouncement will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

Note 4: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
(Continued)

Retirement Plans

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company's equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. Adoption of the new standard has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Option

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 ("SFAS 159"), "Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require certain assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. The objective of this pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Under SFAS 159, a company may choose at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 5: COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$7,530 which was \$2,530 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$2,250) to net capital 0.30 to 1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum ratio allowed for a broker/dealer.

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

Note 6: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a \$1,625 difference between the computation of net capital under net capital SEC. Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited FOCUS part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule		\$ 9,155
Adjustments:		
Non-allowable assets	\$ 1,624	
Rounding	<u>1</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>(1,625)</u>
Net capital per audited statements		<u>\$ 7,530</u>

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements
Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1
As of December 31, 2007

Computation of net capital

Shareholders' equity

Common stock	\$ 6,666	
Additional paid-in capital	93,125	
Accumulated deficit	<u>(90,637)</u>	
Total stockholders' equity		\$ 9,154
Less: Non-allowable assets		
Receivable from shareholder	<u>1,624</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>1,624</u>
Net capital		7,530

Computation of net capital requirements

Minimum net capital requirements		
6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$ 150	
Minimum dollar net capital required	\$ 5,000	
Net capital required (greater of above)		<u>5,000</u>
Excess net capital		<u>\$ 2,530</u>

Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital 0.30:1

There was a \$1,625 difference in the net capital computation shown here and the net capital computation shown on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated December 31, 2007. See Note 6.

See independent auditor's report

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve
Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2007

A computation of reserve requirement is not applicable to Ascher Decision Services, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

See independent auditor's report

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control
Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2007

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to Ascher Decision Services, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

See independent auditor's report

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.
Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control
Report Pursuant to 17a-5
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

BREARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Certified Public Accountants

Board of Directors

Ascher Decision Services, Inc.:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Ascher Decision Services, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A *control deficiency* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A *material weakness* is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2007 to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.



Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California
February 21, 2008